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charged against the negroes were: murder, 5; attempted murder, 4; killing officer of the law, 5; killing landlord in dispute, 6; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; assisting fugitive to escape, 3; wounding another, 2; insulting woman, 2; knocking down guard, escaping from chain gang and then returning and surrendering, 2; jumping labor contract, 1; threatening to kill man, 1; cutting a man in a fight, 1; for receiving stay of death sentence because another confessed crime, 1; peeping through window at woman, 1; insisting on voting, 1.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Florida, 7; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky 1; Minnesota, 3; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 10; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1.—Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute.

A Grand Jury Speaks Out.—It has been a commonly accepted idea for centuries that the sins of the parents shall be visited upon the children. While not contradicting that, the October grand jury (Chicago) suggests that the sins of the children be visited upon the parents. The jury recommends that this be accomplished by holding parents responsible for all expenses incurred by the state in prosecuting juvenile offenders when the offenses are shown clearly to be due to neglect or improper training of the children.

There is room for doubt that this system of bringing parents to task could be worked out in a practical manner, but there is little room for doubt that morally at least parents are responsible for much of the crime in Chicago, as the jury asserts. The large number of crimes committed by offenders between 16 and 25 years of age is sufficient evidence of this.

The chief influence in the life of a boy of 16 is, or ought to be, in his home. If this influence is good the boy is not likely to commit a crime at 16 or 18 years of age. While the possible charge of contributing to the delinquency of a child is practically the only legal club over an indifferent parent, the fact remains that such a parent is morally responsible.

The street corners and vacant lots of the city are the kindergartens of a school of crime. The primary and intermediate classes meet in vicious pool-rooms. Cabarets and tough saloons are offering advanced lessons, and post-graduate instruction is available in the jails and penitentiaries. Parents who provide their children with clean entertainment and interests in their own homes and who watch and select the companions of the growing boy and girl will keep them out of the path to a criminal education.

Mothers who are too busy with clubs and matinees, teas and politics, to do this work, and fathers who are too busy with business and pleasure to assist in the training of their children, are as much, or more, to blame for recruiting of the ranks of criminals as the recruits themselves. In view of a lack of law to cover the situation the grand jury is to be thanked for pointing out the facts. If a development of public opinion is started to put some of the responsibility for crime upon careless parents, crime will be reduced.—Editorial in the *Chicago Tribune*, November 2, 1920.

Crime Drive Is Begun in Chicago.—Chicago's greatest drive on organized crime was launched by the Chicago Crime Commission on Thursday, December 9, when a number of the city's leading business and professional men, churchmen and officials concerned with the administration of the criminal law,